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Included in this summary of Czech nominal morphology are sections on (1) Relevant Morphophonemics, (2) The Noun, (3) The Adjective (including demonstratives), (4) Prounouns, and (5) Numerals. (JD)

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CZECH NOMINAL INFLECTION IN OUTLINE

by

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0.1 In compiling this summary of Czech nominal morphology, the following sources were consulted:

J. Bauernöppel, H. Fritsch Grammatik der tschechischen Sprache Berlin, 1964.

I. Poldauf Česko-Anglický Slovník středního rozsahu Prague, 1959.

H. Rubenstein A comparative study of morphophonemic alteraations in standard Serbo-Croation, Czech, and Russian Ann Arbor, 1950

M. Sova A practical Czech course for English-speaking students Prague, 1962

F Trávniček Grammatika češkogo Literaturnogo jazyka Moscow, 1950 (Translation of Mluvnice spisovné češtiny I, Prague, 1948)

In consulting this summary it is important to keep in mind that while example words, both in the paradigmatic tables and in the explanatory text, are cited in standard Czech orthography, discussion in the explanatory notes on the other hand is from the phonemic point of view. Thus, an ending will be cited as -e (with morphophonemic change of preceding velars and dentals) or -je after labials, rather than citing it as the spelling ending -ě. Citation of stems and endings is always phonemic. Therefore to utilize this summary, one must be familiar with the phonology of Czech, as well as the conventions by which it is represented orthographically.

Orthographic forms cited in text are underlined (italicized). Stems and endings in phonemic notation are

also underlined. Individual phonemes, e.g. in discussion of morphophonemic change, are enclosed in slant lines. As far as possible, the phonemic notation utilizes the symbols of the standard orthography /t' d' ň ř/ etc. For this reason, the digraph ch is used to represent the unit phoneme realized [x]. Long vowels are analyzed as geminate (double) sequences. Thus, orthographic á (long a) is /aa/. I assume the same analysis of consonant phonemes as that of H. Rubenstein in the above cited work (or of Henry Kučera's Phonology of Czech, The Hague, 1961).

In the paradigms separate forms for the vocative are given for masculine and feminine nouns in the singular only. It is to be understood that elsewhere nominative and vocative are identical.

The variety of language treated in this summary is the literary norm (spisovná čeština), reference being made only occasionally to a more colloquial style.

1.0 Relevant morphophonemics. All automatic morphophonemic changes pertinent to Czech, such as voicing assimilation in consonant clusters and neutralization of voicing at word-boundry, naturally apply in the noun.

1.1 Non-automatic morphophonemics changes occurrent in the noun.

(1) I-change of velars: /k → c, h, g → z, ch → s/

(2) J-change: /c, k → č z, h, g → ž s, ch → š t ~ t' → c d ~ d' → z/

(3) Dental to palatal change: / t → t', d → d', n → ň, r → ř/

(4) Moveable or inserted /e/ (e ~ Ø). The vowel occurs between two consonants terminating a stem before zero-ending; it is absent befofe non-zero elements. In citing stems, moveable e is inserted in parentheses (i.e. v(e)s- implies ves-before Ø, vs- before other endings). Moveable e occurs mostly before zero ending, i.e. in the Nsg. of masc. and fem. kost-type nouns and in the Gpl. of neuter and most fem. nouns.

Examples:

masc.	Nsg.		Gsg.
	pes	'dog'	psa
	svědek	'witness'	svědka
	otec	'father'	otce
fem.	Nsg.		Gsg.
	píseň	'song'	písně
	ves	'village'	vsi
fem.	Nsg.		Gpl.
	matka	'mother'	matek
neuter	Nsg.		Gpl.
	okno	'window'	oken

The masculine stems ž(e)n(e)c- 'harvester' and š(e)v(e)c- 'shoemaker' show moveable /e/ between the last two consonants before zero, and between the first two elsewhere: Nsg. žnec, švec Gsg. žence, ševce etc.

(5) Length alternations of root vowel.

In many masculine and feminine kost-type monosyllabic stems, long vowel appears before zero ending, short vowel elsewhere.

mas.	Nsg.	vůl	'ox'	Gsg.	vola
		mráz	'frost'	Gsg.	mrazu
		nůž	'knife'	Gsg.	nože
fem.	Nsg.	sůl	'salt'	Gsg.	soli

Many monosyllabic feminine stems shorten root vowel in Isg. and oblique cases of the plural.

síla 'force' Isg. silou Gpl. sil Lpl. silách Dpl. silám Ipl. silami

míra 'measure' Isg. měrou Gpl. měr Lpl. měrách Dpl. měrám Ipl. měrami

práce 'work' Isg. prací Gpl. prací Lpl. pracích Dpl. pracím Ipl. pracemí

Monosyllabic hard feminines with root -ou- and a number of monosyllabic soft feminines shorten the root vowel only in Gpl.

houba	'mushroom'	Gpl.	hub
chvíle	'a while'	Gpl.	chvil

Likewise a number of monosyllabic neuter stems shorten the rootvowel in the Gpl.

jádro	'kernel, nucleus'	Gpl.	jader
jméno	'name'	Gpl.	jmen

1.2 Morphophonemic length correspondences:

short	long	(written)
a	aa	á
o	uu	ů
u	ou	ou
i	ii	í
e (written e)	ee	é
or	ii	í
e, je (written ě)	ii	í

1.3 Soft and hard stems and endings.

Stems are inherently "soft" or "hard". In general, stems ending in labials /b p m v/, velars/k h g ch/, the dentals /t d n r/, and the dental fricatives /s z/ usually, are hard. Stems in /s z/ may occasionally be soft, while those ir /l/ are about equally divided. Stems ending in palatals /t' d' n' ř č š ž/ plus those in /c/ and /j/ are always soft. "Hard" stems take "hard" type endings, "soft" stems "soft" type endings.

The initial vowels of the corresponding "hard" and "soft" endings show the following morphophonemic correspondences:

short (short V)		long (long V or diphtong)	
<u>hard</u>	<u>soft</u>	hard	soft
a	e	aa	ii
o		ou	
i (spelled y)	e, i	uu (spelled ů)	
u	i	ee	
e		ii (spelled ý) changes only in spelling to ii (spelled í)	

These substitutions are not however consistently carried through. Some "soft" declensionsal paradigms retain ending initial "hard" vowels from the corresponding hard paradigm.

2.0 The noun.

2.1 Feminine nouns.

	hard	soft	soft (NA-Ø)	kost-type (irreg.)	
sg.	'woman'	'soul'	'tax'	'bone'	'lady'
V	ženo	duše	dani	kosti	paní
N	žena		daň	kost	
A	ženu	duši			
G	ženy	duše	daně	kosti	
LD	ženě	duši	dani		
I	ženou	duší	daní	kostí	
pl.					
NVA	ženy	duše	daně	kosti	
G	žen	duší	daní	kostí	
L	ženách	duších	daních	kostech	paních
D	ženám	duším	daním	kostem	paním
I	ženami	dušemi	daněmi	kostmi	paními

(1) Before -e of the LDsg., velars undergo I-change /h, g→z, k→c, ch→š/, the dentals are replaced by the corresponding palatals /t→t', d→d', n→ň, r→ř/. Thus; Praha 'Prague', v Praze 'in Pregue'. The ending is /je/ (spelled -ě) after labials.

(2) dcera 'daughter' has the ending -i (rather than -e) in LDsg.; /r→ř/ before this ending.

(3) Many (not all) stems ending in consonant clusters insert /e/ before zero ending. Thus: dívka 'girl', Gpl. dívek.

(4) ruka 'hand' and noha 'foot' have GLpl. rukou, nohou, Ipl. rukama, nohama; NA plu. of ruka is ruce. Remaining forms are regular.

(5) Soft stems in -ic-, many in -l-, have zero ending in Gpl., as do optionally many stems in -yň- and a few others: Gpl. ulic 'streets', košil 'shirts', kuchyň ~ kuchyní 'kitchens' and a few others.

(6) The daň-type nouns mát ~ máti mother' and net' 'niece' (stems mateř- and neteř- lose /eř/ in the NVsg. and change /t/ to /t'/; mát' also lengthens its /a/ in NAVsg.

Thus:	V	máti	neti
	N	máti or mat'	net'
	A	máteř	neteř
	G	matere	neteře
		etc.	etc.

Colloquial language tends to substitute matka and neteř (regular daň-type) respectively for the above forms.

(7) The noun paní 'Mrs, Madam, lady' has, except for the Isg. with the ending -ii, the same endings as the lengthened soft neuter nouns.

(8) Kost-type nouns with stems ending in /t d/ change their stem final dentals to palatal /t' d'/ before endings which begin with /i/.

2.2 Masculine nouns.

	hard anim.	soft anim.	hard inanim.	soft inanim.
sg.	'dove'	'husband'	'castle'	'machine'
V	holube	muži	hrade	stroji
N	holub	muž	hrad	stroj
A	holuba	muže		
G			hradu	stroje
L	holubu~	muži~mužovi	hradě	stroji
D	holubovi	muži	hradu	
I	holubem	mužem	hradem	strojem
pl.				
N	holubi~holubové	muži~mužové	hrady	stroje
A	holuby	muže		
G	holubů	mužů	hradů	strojů
L	holubech	mužích	hradech	strojích
D	holubům	mužům	hradům	strojům
I	holuby	muži	hrady	stroji

(1) Stems in velars have vocative ending -u: soudruhu 'comrade!', hochu 'boy!' etc. except for Bůh 'God', člověk 'man', whose velars undergo J-change /h → ž, k → č/: Bože, člověče; syn 'son' also take the V ending -u. Stems in -Cr- change /r → ř/ before the vocative ending: bratře 'brother' (N bratr). The name Jan 'John' shows stem-vowel change /a → e/ in the vocative: Jene. Stems in -(e)c-, as well as strýc 'uncle' change /c → č/: strýče, otče 'Father!'.

(2) A number of soft animate stems (soudce 'judge'), as well as certain family names (Purkyně, Sinkule) show the ending -e in VNsg., otherwise declined identically as muž.

(3) Most hard inanimates take the Gsg. ending -u; a fair number however take the ending -a; these include place-names not evidently derived from common nouns (thus do Kolína 'to Kolin', but do Mostu 'to Most' because of most 'bridge'), the names of all months and weekdays, excepting listopad 'November' and pátek 'Friday', and a number of others, e.g. jazyk: jazyka 'tongue, language'.

(4) Hard animate nouns not denoting persons usually show the ending -u in LDsg.; those denoting persons (except for Bůh 'God' and člověk 'man') show -ovi (rather than -u), except when used as attributes preceding another noun: thus, panu inženýru Novakovi 'to (Mr.) engineer Novák'. Soft animates denoting persons may take -ovi in the Dsg., but more frequently take -i.

(5) In Lsg. hard inanimate stems ending in velars usually take the ending -u (v potoku 'in the stream, ve sněhu 'in the snow', v prachu 'in the dust') as do a few other non-velar stems (e.g. na severu 'in the North). If the ending -e is retained after a velar, I-change takes place (v potoce); Stem final dentals change to the corresponding palatals before -e /t, d, n, r, → t', d', ň, ř/. Stems in labials add /j/ before the ending (o chlebě 'about bread').

(6) In Npl., before the ending -i of animates, velars undergo I-change, while the dentals /t, d, n, r/ are replaced by the corresponding palatals /t' d' ň ř/. Some masculine animate nouns take, instead of -i, the ending -ee in the Npl. (hosté 'guest', sousedé 'neighbors'); these include all stems terminating in the suffixes -an- (měšťané 'burghers') and -tel- (učitelé 'teachers'). A much larger group of animates takes the stem extension -ov- plus ending -ee (sometimes in more or less free variation with the ending -i). These include particularly monosylabic stems designating persons (synové (sons', strýcové 'uncles'), sometimes monosyllabic stems, designating animals (volové 'oxen') and personal and family names (Tomášové 'the Thomases').

(7) The Gpl. of some placenames (which are pluralia tantum) has zero ending (Bavory 'Bavaria' Bavor, Rakousy 'Austria' Rakous, Teplice a town Teplic)

(8) The Lpl. stem-final velars undergo I-change and such stems than take the soft ending -iich (soudruh 'comrade', o soudruzích, hoch 'young fellow' o hoších, svědek 'witness' o svědcích); in inanimates however, the ending -aach frequently occurs (with no I-change) after stems in /k/ and exclusively after those in /ch/ (ořech 'nut' v ořechách, kousek 'piece' po kouskách~ po kouscích.

(9) Words of Latin and Greek origin, with the Latin or Greek nominative suffixes -us, -os, -es are declined

as hard masculines, but lose the foregoing suffixes outside of Nsg.; thus, Augustus G Augusta, komunismus G komunismu, Julius G Julia, radius G radiu, Olympose G Olympu, Herakles G Herakla.

(10) The soft noun přítel 'friend' changes its stem vowel in the plural přátel-; further, in the Npl. it takes the ending -ee and in the Gpl. zero: přátelé, přátel.

(11) The soft noun peníz 'coin' is declined regularly. In the meaning 'money' the plural oblique cases shorten the root vowel /ii/ to stem peněz-.

2.2.1 Mixed masculine declensional types.

(1) The noun rodič 'parent' is declined as an animate in the singular and as inanimate in the plural (Npl. rodiče).

(2) A number of stems ending in /en/ (pramen 'spring', ječmen 'barley') have soft-type endings in sg., hard-type in pl. Stem-final /n/ becomes /ň/ before the ending -i only.

(3) Masculine nouns with Nsg. ending -a (předseda 'chairman', koléga 'colleague') have žena-type endings in VNAGIsg., regular masculine endings elsewhere (-ov-ee in Npl.; except for those with suffixes -it- or -ist- which have -ee: jesuité, humanisté).

(4) Masculine nouns (proper names) with VNsg. ending -o in some items (Janko, Stýblo) are declined in the remaining cases as regular (hard) masculine nouns, with

optional alternate žena-type endings in GAIsg.; others (Oto) have in the remaining cases the same endings as masculine nouns with Nsg. ending -a.

(5) Borrowed nouns with the suffix -as in Nsg. (Leonidas), drop -as in the remaining cases and are declined as předseda.

	sg.			
V	pramení	předsedo		
N	pramen	předseda	Oto	Janko
A		předsedu	Otu	Janka
G	pramene	předsedy	Oty	
L	pramení	předsedovi	Otovi	Jankovi
D				
I	pramenem	předsedou	Otou	Jankem

	pl.	
N	prameny	předsedové
A		předsedy
G	pramenů	předsedů
L	pramenech	předsedech
D	pramenům	předsedům
I	prameny	předsedy

2.2.2 Various irregularities.

(1) kněz 'priest' is declined in the singular as a soft animate noun, with the alternate hard-type V kněže. In the plural, the stem is kněž- and the endings are the same as those of lengthened soft neuters (see below), except that the Apl. kněží is archaic and the regular soft ending -e, kněže, is used instead.

(2) kůň 'horse' (cases other than Nsg. on stem koň-) has regular soft endings in the singular and soft inanimate endings in the plural, with the alternate endings G -ii, D -iim, I -mi.

(3) den 'day' d(e)n- is declined like pramen in sg. with alternate ending -u in LDsg.; in the pl. it is declined as a hard noun on the stem dn-, with an alternate stem dň- (but still hard endings) in the NApl. and with an alternate G ending -ĺi on stem dň- (dní). týden 'week', stem tiid(e)n-, is declined like den in sg., as a regular hard masculine in pl.

(4) loket 'elbow', lok(e)t-, is declined as a hard noun, with alternate, pramen-type endings in sg. In pl., in the meaning 'elbow' it has regular endings; as the measure 'ell' it has in NApl. the soft ending (on hard stem) -e, and in Gpl. -Ø.

2.3 Neuter nouns.

	hard	soft	soft lengthened	mixed stem-extending
sg.	'town'	'sea'	'square'	'calf'
N	město	moře	nadraží	tele
A				
G	města			telete
L	městě	moři		teleti
D	městu			
I	městem	mořem	nadražím	teletem

pl.

N A	města	moře	nadraží	telata
G	měst	moří		telat
L	městech	mořích	nadražích	telatech
D	městům	mořím	nadražím	telatům
I	městy	moři	nadražími	telaty

(1) As in the masculines, stems ending in velars and a few other stems take -u instead of -e in the Lsg. (v oku 'in the eye', v Kongu 'in the Congo'). Stems in dentals show the change to palatal /t d n r → t' d' ň ř/ before -e of the Lsg. Hard stems in labials add /j/ before the Lsg. ending -e, which is then spelled ě.

(2) Stems ending in velars take -aach in the Lpl. (v rouchách 'in clothing'); jablko 'apple' has an alternate form showing I-change and soft ending v jablcích. The soft poledne 'noun' also has -aach in Lpl.

(3) Soft nouns in the suffix -išt- (e.g. bydliště 'residence') usually have zero ending in Gpl.: bydlišť

(4) vejce 'egg' has Gpl. vajec (zero ending, inserted vowel, change of stem vowel /e → a/.

(5) Mixed stem extending neuters include those with stem extension -et- (in sg. oblique cases) alternating with -at- (in pl.), mostly nouns designating the young of various species as tele above; endings are soft type in sg., hard in pl. with /t → t'/ before /-i/, but not before

/e/. There is also a small number which show stems ending in long V + mj- in the NAsg. vs. short V + m + en- in all other cases (NAsg. rámě 'shoulder', Gsg. ramene etc.) with soft type endings in sg. (/n → ň/ before /i/) and hard in pl. This latter group tends to be replaced however by regular hard type nouns formed on the latter stem (rameno).

(6) The noun nebe 'heaven, sky' is soft in sg. and hard, with stem extension -es-, in pl., Npl. nebesa.

(7) Loanwords from Latin and Greek in -um, -on (museum, kolon) retain these suffixes in NAsg. (and have no other ending), but drop them in the remaining cases, where they take hard neuter endings (město type) if the stem ends in a consonant; stems in vowel (e.g. muse-um) have hard endings in sg. and NApl., soft-endings (moře type) in remaining pl. cases. Loanwords from Greek in -ma (drama) have this form (with no ending) in NAsg., and extend the stem by /t/ in all other forms, taking hard endings. Thus NAsg. drama, Gsg. dramata, etc.

2.3.1 Mixed neuter/feminine nouns.

A few nouns are of neuter gender in the sg., but feminine in the pl. These are dítko 'child' (like město in sg., like žena in pl.), dítě 'child' (stem extending, like tele , in sg.; in pl. like kost on the stem /d'et'-/, NApl. děti, Gpl. dětí etc.), and oko 'eye', ucho 'ear', whose stems in the plural show J-change /k → č, ch → š/ and have a special declension.

	pl.	
NA	oči	uši
G	očí	uší
L	očích	uších
D	očím	uším
I	očima	ušima

3.0 The adjective

3.1 Attributive adjectives.

	dobrý 'good' (hard)			cizí 'foreign' (soft)		
sg.	m.	n.	f.	m.	n.	f.
N	dobrý	dobré	dobrá	cizí	cizí	cizí
A	~		dobrou	~		
G	dobrého	dobré		cizího		
D	dobrému			cizímu		
L	dobrém			cizím		
I	dobrým	dobrou				

	pl.			
	m.anim.	m.inanim. and f.	n.	all genders
N	dobří	dobré	dobrá	cizí
A	dobré			
GL	dobrých			cizích
D	dobrým			cizím
I	dobrými			cizími

Attributive adjectives have long endings (contain long vowel or diphtong). Before -ii of Npl. m. anim. dentals change to corresponding palatal; velars undergo I-change; and /ck → čt' sk → št'/.

3.2 Pronominal possessive adjectives.

můj 'my', tvůj 'your' (sg)', svůj (reflex.) are formed on the stems m-, tv-, sv- with regular adjective endings; in the NA sg. and pl. there are alternate forms with the extension -oj- plus m.n.f. noun-type endings. In the N.sg.m. the form with the extension (lengthened to -ůj- before zero ending) is the only form. Thus:

sg.	m.	n.	f.	pl.	m.anim.	m.inanim.+f.	n.
N	můj	} mo- moje	má-moje	mí-moji	} mé-moje	} má- moje	
A	-		mou-moji	mé-moje			

(remaining cases like dobrý)

náš 'our' váš 'your' have noun-type endings in the NAsg. and pl. The remaining cases of the plural have endings resembling those of regular adjectives, with short vowel i. GDLsg. m. n. have shortened adjective endings, with vowel e. I sg. m.n. and GDLIsg.f. have regular (soft) adjective endings; the stems naš- vaš- are lengthened before Ø ending.

sg.	m.	n.	f.	pl.	m.anim.	m.inanim. f. and n.
N	náš	} naše	naše	N	naši	} naše
A	-		naši	A	naše	
G		našeho	} naší	GL		našich
D		našemu		D		našim
L		našem		-		
I		naším		I		našimi

The possessives čí 'whose' and její 'her' are regular (soft) adjectives. The possessives jeho 'his', its' and jejich 'their' are the genitive case of the respecitve pronouns and do not change.

3.3 Short form of adjectives.

Used predicatively, some adjectives (all hard stems) have short nominative noun-type endings: sg. m. -Ø, n. -o, f. -a, pl. m. anim. -i (with I-change of preceding velar, palatal change of preceding dental), m. inanim. and f. -i (spelled y), n. -a. Stems in consonant clusters may have inserted /e/ before zero ending. Thus: sg.m. nemocen 'sick', n. nemocno, f. nemocna, pl.m. anim. nemocni, m. inanim. and f. nemocny, n. nemocna. Use of short forms is not frequenty in the colloguial language.

3.4 Possessive adjectives derived from nouns by addition of the suffixes -uuv/ov- (-uuv- before zero ending, -ov- elsewhere) and -in-.

The suffix -uuv/ov- is added to masculine noun stems; otec 'father' otcův, while -in- is added to fem. noun stems; matka 'mother' matčin. The Isg. and GLDT pl. have regular adjective endings while the remaining cases have noun-type endings.

sg.	m.	n.	f.	pl.	m.anim.	m. inanim. and f.	n.
N	bratrův	bratrovo	bratrova		bratrovi	bratrovy	bratrova
A			bratrovu		bratrovy		
G	bratrova		bratrovy				
L	bratrově		bratrově			bratrových	
D	bratrovu					bratrovým	
I	bratrovým		bratrovou			bratrovými	

ADJ. NOUN ENDINGS

ADJ. ENDINGS • NOUN

3.4 Substantivized adjectives.

Many words which function syntactically as nouns have

the declensional forms of adjectives (usually limited to one gender). These include not only common nouns, but some given and family names. Thus, (masc.) ponocný 'night watchman', krejčí 'tailor', Jiří 'George', Dobrovský (a surname); (fem.) služebná 'maid', Nováková (fem. form of the surname Novák); (neuter) služné 'salary', Vysoké (a place name).

3.6 Demonstrative and other special adjectives

ten 'that' is declined on the stem t-; before Ø-ending, there is a stem extension -en-; further before -i of the Npl.m. anim., /t → t'/ also in the I.sg.m.n. and in the GLDI pl.

sg.	m.	n.	f.	pl.m.anim.	m.inanim. and f.	n.
N	ten	to	ta	ti	ty	N
A	~		tu	ty		A
G	toho	té		těch		G
L	tom					L
D	tomu			těm		D
I	tím		tou	těmi		I

Like ten are declined onen 'that' (stem, on-, same extension -en- and palatalization change /n → ň/ in same cases as ten), and jeden 'one' (stem jedn-, inserted vowel e before Ø-ending, palatalization change /n → ň/ in same cases as ten). In addition, like ten are declined various combinations of ten with undeclined particles -to, tam-, -hle, etc. tento 'this' tenhle 'this' tenhleten 'this'

tamten 'that over there', tamhleten 'that over there'.

všechen 'all' has the stem vš-; in the NA sg. and pl. It has the extension -echn- with inserted e before ø-ending (alternate forms in NA n.sg. and A f.sg. lack the extension); in the N.pl. anim. the extension becomes -ichň-. It has noun endings in NA sg. and pl.; in the remaining cases of the sg. the endings are those of náš, in the remaing cases of the pl. those of ten.

sg.	m.	n.	f.	pl.	m.anim.	m.inanim. and f.	n.	
N	všechen	všechno ~vše	všechna		všichni	všechny	všechna	N
A			všechnu~vši		všechny			A
G	všeho		vši		všech			G
L	všem							L
D	všemu				všem			D
I	vším				všemi			I

týž 'the same' is composed of the regular (hard) adjective tý (stem t-) plus the particle -ž. There is also a compound of ten + týž (both parts declined) tentýž 'the same'. Other forms, traditionally called pronouns, are regular adjectives, e.g. sám, samý: sám 'self, alone' has noun-endings in the NA sg. and pl. and regular (hard) adjective endings in all remaining cases; samý 'pure, the very' is a regular adjective.

4.0 Pronouns

4.1 Personal pronouns.

	1.sg.	2. sg.	reflexive	1. pl.	2.pl.	
N	já	ty	--	my	vy	N
A	mne (mě)	tebe (tě)	sebe (se)	nás	vás	A
G						G
L	mné	tobě	sobě			L
D	(mi)	(ti)	(si)	nám	vám	D
I	mnou	tebou	sebou	námi	vámi	I

3 sg.	m.	n.	f.	3.pl.	m.anim	f. and m. inanim n	
N	on	ono	ona		oni	ony one	N
A	jeho (ho, jej)	je (ho)	ji			je	A
G	jeho (ho)		jí			jich	G
D	jemu (mu)					jim	D
I	jím					jimi	I
L	něm (n+*jem)		ní (n+jí)			nich (n+jich)	L

Forms in parentheses above are enclitic (unstressed, non-initial). Third person pronouns have N forms on the base on- (as in Npl. of masculine animate nouns, /n → ň/ in m. anim. Npl.) and remaining froms on the base j-; forms serving as objects of prepositions prefex n to the j-, with the morphophonemic change /n + j → ň/. Endings are noun-like in NA, like those of náš in the remaining cases. The Gpl. has an alternate form jejich, used exclusively as an adnominal possessive.

4.2 The formal literary relative pronoun jenž is declined in all cases and genders like the non-enclitic third personal pronoun forms, with the addition of the particle

-ž, with the proviso that the base j- is used in all forms, including N. The N endings are, of course, noun-like (soft) and the extension -en- occurs before the zero ending. Thus, N.sg.m. jenž, f. and n. jež; N. pl. m. anim. již m. inanim, f. and n. jež. The A. sg. m. has besides jehož, an alternate form jejž, used principally for inanimates. The possessives jeho, jejich, and její form similar relatives by addition of the particule -ž. An alternate relative pronoun adds the particle -to after -ž; thus jenžto, ježto, etc.

4.3 Interrogative pronouns.

N	kdo	'who'	co	'what'
A	koho			
G			čeho	
L	kom		čem	
D	komu		čemu	
I	kým		čím	

Note that the oblique case endings of kdo are like those of ten, those of co like those of náš.

Various other words, traditionally designated pronouns, are morphosyntactically adjectives, e.g. který 'which' žadný 'no', etc.

5.0 Numerals.

	2		3	4
	m.	f. n.		
NA	dva	dvě	tři	čtyři
G	dvou		tři	čtyř
L			třech	čtyřech
D	dvěma		třem	čtyřem
I			třemi	čtyřmi

oba 'both' is declined exactly like dva.

(Cf. pl. of kost nouns and of ten)

5 to 99.

NA have zero-endings, all other cases have -i, before which final /t → t'/.

5	pět	17	sedmnáct
6	šest	18	osmnáct
7	sedm	19	devatenáct
8	osm	20	dvacet
9	devět (devít- before -i)	30	třicet
10	deset (desít- before -i)	40	čtyřicet
11	jedenáct	50	padesát
12	dvanáct	60	šedesát
13	třináct	70	sedmdesát
14	čtrnáct	80	osmdesát
15	patnáct	90	devadesát
16	šestnáct		

	100	200-900			
NA	sto	(dvě) stě	(tři, čtyři) sta	(5-9) set	NA
G	sta		-set		G
L }	stu		-stech		L
D }			-stům		D
I	stem		-sty		I

(cf. neuter noun declension)

tisíc 'thousand' and milion 'million' are masculine nouns.

Ordinals numerals are regular adjectives. They are all formed on the same stem as the cardinal, except for:

2	druhý	5	pátý	20	dvacátý
3	třetí	9	devátý	30	třicátý
4	čtvrtý	10	desátý	40	čtyricátý